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Rhode Island Library Association Bulletin



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Editorial Notice:

The Bulletin is published monthly except in August. News and articles should be submitted to the editor by the 1st. day of each month for publication by the end of that month.

The Bulletin is a publication for public, school, academic and special libraries of Rhode Island. Published by the Rhode Island Library Association, the Bulletin welcomes news and discussion of interest to RILA members. Articles contained herein, however, do not necessarily reflect the ideas of the RILA membership, or the Bulletin staff or advertisers. All articles about library and media matters will be considered. All should be signed and should not exceed ten double spaced typed pages unless the editor is consulted. Cover art should be done in black and white and should measure 7½ inches wide by 6 inches high.

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RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
BULLETIN

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VOLUME 56 NUMBER 10



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EDITOR'S NOTEBOOK

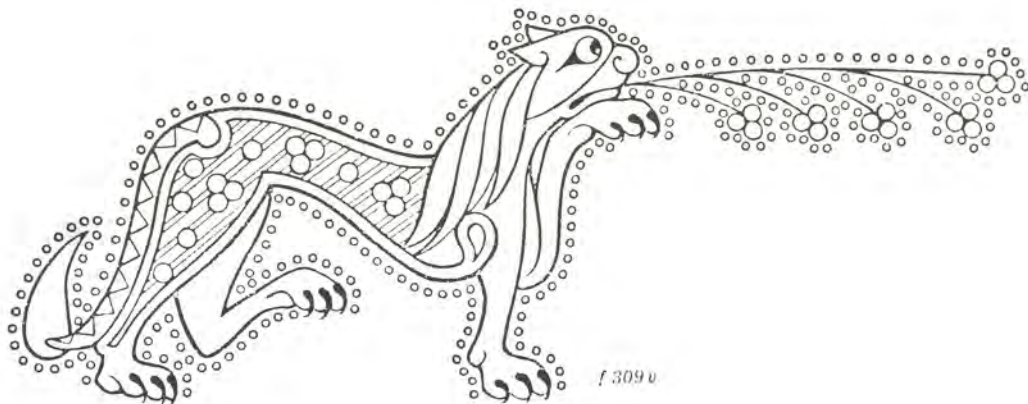
With this issue, please join me in welcoming a new member to the Bulletin staff. Angel Hilliard, Librarian for the Department of Geological Sciences at Brown University, has volunteered to prepare the monthly Calendar of upcoming activities. Angel, whose address appears on the inside cover of the Bulletin, will now be the contact person for any individual or organization wishing to publicize an upcoming event of interest to our readers.

This issue also brings some sad news to the staff of the Bulletin, and to the readership -- Sandy Giles, who has served so loyally and effectively as News Editor for the Bulletin for the past two and a half years, has decided to resign her post as of the September issue. Sandy has been a loyal, hard-working member of the Publications Committee, and has done an excellent job. My sincere thanks and appreciation to Sandy, with best wishes for all future endeavors.

A new ALA Councilor has been appointed by the RILA Executive Board, to replace Jody Bush, in the interim until a new Councilor can be elected by the membership. The new Councilor is Carol DiPrete. Carol can be contacted at the Roger Williams College Library, Old Ferry Road, Bristol, Rhode Island.

Both last month's issue and this issue of the Bulletin contain RILA membership renewal forms. If you have not already done so, please send in your renewal today!

Chris Chapman
Editor



RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

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6 month year * 6 month year * July 1, 1984 - December 31, 1984 * 6 month year * 6 month year

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR SUPPORT OF THE RHODE ISLAND LIBRARY ASSOCIATION!



A HOUSE DIVIDED : PRESERVING LIBRARY MATERIALS

by Roberta Sauter

Too often, a library is seen as a group of separate functions, all operating independently, and sometimes even at war with each other. The physical plant, the library staff, and the collections themselves are all equally important in preserving and disseminating information. The proper housing of a collection can lengthen its useful life many fold; poor conditions can mean that it will soon become as inaccessible as if it had never been catalogued.

If you consider library materials as a class of objects, one thing that can be said of them is that they are all made, at least in part, of organic materials. Some of them are made of materials that have undergone a great deal of processing, such as plastics. Other components of library materials, such as vellum, retain much of the character of the animal skin from which they were made. All organic materials have one thing in common--they are subject to aging and decay. This, of course, also applies to the librarians caring for them.

The deterioration of library materials comes from six main sources. These are: inherent vice, mechanical damage, heat, humidity, light, and air pollution. Inherent vice is the tendency of materials to degrade because of the way they were manufactured. Obviously, none of us can control that, although there are now standards for book and paper manufacture which can reduce the problem, and ways of slowing acid deterioration are being developed. Mechanical damage is the wear and tear that results from normal use of materials. It can be minimized by careful shelving and handling. The other causes of damage are generally within the control of the custodians of the materials and have to do with the conditions under which they are stored.

Excessive heat, humidity, light, and air pollution contribute to the chemical deterioration of materials. Generally, the materials are weakened by the shortening of fiber bundles and the molecular chains within them. This leads to loss of strength and embrittlement of paper. The same types of changes will occur in all types of library materials. Some, such as photographic media, are especially vulnerable because of the complexity of their chemical make-up. Silver in photographic media can actually tarnish, fading the image into nothing.

The most common, and also the most serious problem in library buildings, is hot, humid conditions in the summer and hot, dry conditions in the winter due to over-heating. Heat combined with high humidity produces deterioration in two ways. The first is that it provides an ideal breeding environment for all types of library pests including mold, mildew, insects (especially silverfish and cockroaches), mice, and rats. All of these vermin feed on a variety of library materials such as leather, paper, the starch adhesives used in bookbinding, and even the gelatin in photographs. Food left in areas where books are stored greatly increases the likelihood of insect and rodent infestation. Library materials are largely hygroscopic, and absorb and hold water.

Water vapor can also combine with impurities in the air to form strong acids that will attack paper. In addition, since the rate of most chemical reactions doubles with each ten degrees of temperature Centigrade (18 degrees Fahrenheit), high temperatures greatly shorten the life expectancy of library materials. Dry heat, although it does not support mold growth, contributes to the embrittlement of materials as well as to their chemical deterioration.

For most media, a relative humidity of $50\% \pm 5\%$ is recommended. The temperature at which materials are stored should never be greater than 70°F . The recommended temperature is $65^{\circ}\text{F} \pm 5^{\circ}$. Colder temperatures are better for most materials, but are uncomfortable for people who work in the collections. There is a danger of condensation on materials brought into a warm work room from very cold stacks. Stability of both temperature and humidity is very important, and much damage is done to books during seasonal or even daily temperature and humidity cycles. Micromedia are especially vulnerable to these fluctuations. One spot of mold can obscure an entire page, and chemical changes can ruin a whole book in a few weeks.

Strong unfiltered light is another serious cause of deterioration. Most damage is done by ultraviolet light (UV). Ultraviolet light is that part of the spectrum that is just below visible light. Sunlight and florescent lights both emit a high percentage of UV. By comparison, incandescent lights do not. In addition to the obvious problem of fading, light contributes to the chemical damage to cellulose and other materials. Direct sunlight will also raise the temperature of materials it strikes. If possible, stack areas should have no windows. If this is not possible, the windows should be filtered with plexiglass that absorbs UV light. The walls can be painted with a paint containing zinc oxide, which also absorbs UV. Lights in the stack area should be incandescent, or have UV filtering tubes over the florescent lights. All stack lighting should be on timers that automatically shut off after a set amount of time.

Air pollution has become a serious problem in this century. Dust, grit, industrial pollutants and car exhaust fumes cause both mechanical and chemical damage. Oily dust and grit can settle on paper and stain and eventually destroy it. Airborne chemicals such as sulphur dioxide, carbon dioxide and ozone combine with water vapor to form acids. Part of any air conditioning system should be an air filtration system. There are many types available. Some are simple particle traps, much like those found on home air conditioners; others are more elaborate and filter out chemicals as well. A ventilation engineer familiar with the needs of library materials should be consulted before any decision about system types is made. All filtration systems require maintenance. Provision for this must be made when the system is installed.

The library environment is multifarious, but the basic guidelines for ideal conditions are simple. All library materials need cool, dry, dark, and pollution free conditions. Very few libraries can afford to control all these factors, but partial solutions are effective. If at all possible, the rare, valuable, or important collections should be isolated. This area can then be given special treatment. If it is impossible to install air conditioning, a dehumidifier may be set up in the summer and a humidifier in the winter.

Perhaps some areas of the stacks could have windows blocked to reduce the level of sunlight and incoming pollution. Windows which must be opened for ventilation should be well screened to prevent vermin infestations. Florescent lights in stack areas can be put on timers. This is perhaps the easiest measure to sell to skeptical administrators, as it saves on electric bills, too. The deterioration of a library's collections can be significantly reduced with some creativity. With money as well, deterioration in older materials in at least some parts of the library can be slowed to a near halt, and modern materials can have their life expectancy extended.

This field is very complicated. For more information, please consult the Bibliography. Articles with * before them were written for librarians.

Roberta Sautter is Paper Conservator at John Hay Library, Brown University.

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PROFESSIONALISM : WHAT IT IS AND WHAT IT IS NOT

by Martha R. Harris

"Professionalism," what it is and who has it, is a controversy that has been argued by librarians both in the literature and amongst themselves for decades and will probably never be settled. Article after article has cited certain aspects of librarianship which compare favorably to those of the traditionally recognized professional vocations of medicine, law, and university teaching in order to justify why librarianship should be given the status of being called a profession rather than just an occupation.

In order to properly understand the term professionalism and its many ramifications, it is first necessary to accept the fact that human society has historically required some sort of status or class recognition. In the past such recognition came from such traditional attributes as ancestry, ethnicity, religion, and political affiliation. Currently such class recognition comes from choice of occupation, which can reveal more about a person's social standing than any other single attribute with the exception of race (1:226).

If choice of occupation determines class status, then why is librarianship considered to be a "low esteem" occupation, reflected by low salaries and symbolized by frail, meek little old ladies with hair buns and chains hanging from their glasses? Answering such a question requires a historical account of both the definitions of professionalism as well as the views that society has created of the occupation of librarianship.

Historical Background

The most obvious method of determining the historical definitions of professionalism is to begin with the Oxford English Dictionary which states that before 1500 A.D., the verb "profess" was used only in the religious sense. Those definitions concerning occupations include:

The occupation which one professes to be skilled in and to follow. a) A vocation in which a professed knowledge of some department of learning or science is used in its applications to the affairs of others or in the practice of an art founded upon it. Applied spec. to the three learned professions of divinity, law, and medicine ... b) In wider sense: Any calling or occupation by which a person habitually earns his living. Now usually applied to an occupation considered to be socially superior to a trade or handicraft; but formerly, and still in vulgar (or humorous) use including these (7:2030).

Sociologists then examined the attributes found in the recognized professions of divinity, law, and medicine and determined that they possessed certain common characteristics:

These include: a prolonged and specialized training to develop a technique, the use of this technique to perform a service to the community for a fee, a sense of responsibility for the technique, and the development of associations for testing competence and enforcing standards of conduct (7:2030).

The most volatile aspect here for librarians is the concept of performing a service to the community for a fee, since librarianship has traditionally been a free service. While some libraries charge for such services as computer searching, other libraries view such charges as a means by which administrations could justify other charges, such as fines, which could drive away another portion of their clientele.

Librarians have sought societal recognition from the time of Melville Dewey, who declared in the first issue of the American Library Journal (1876) that, "The time has at last come, when a librarian may, without assumption, speak of his occupation as a profession" (1:226). Little did Dewey know that the struggle had barely begun.

The late 1800s saw a consciousness of status and identities among many occupations, including librarianship:

The traditional professions had associations, so other occupations formed associations. The traditional professions put their training programs into universities, so other occupations developed university training programs. The traditional professions had codes of ethics, so other occupations wrote codes of ethics. The "inevitable" result, that was sure to come if one did the right thing, was sufficient justification (1:227).

The first critical examination of professionalism as applied to librarianship came with Charles C. Williamson's Training for Library Service (1923) which prompted questions concerning library education and introduced a desire in the field to analyze the profession and to make tangible improvements.

William G. Goode further developed the occupation vs. profession theory with his study "The Librarian: From Occupation to Profession?" (1961) which concluded that professions could be identified as having:

...(1) a systematic body of knowledge, and (2) a commitment to service. The authority of the professional worker, recognized by the clientele of the professional group, is derived from the body of professional knowledge. The professional group's commitment to service is usually expressed in a code of ethics (e.g., The Hippocratic oath) that places the good of the client above the interest of the practitioner. In the light of such express commitment and of the urgent need for such expert services, sanction and approval of professional authority is granted by the broader community (8:409).

The establishment of a professional organization, the assertion of a technical monopoly grounded in the professional knowledge base, the promulgation of a code of ethics, and the prolonged political agitation for the establishment of barriers dividing practitioners from lay people have all found expression in American librarianship (8:410). But professional status is granted by the public, not by sociologists and in that light librarianship has not fared that well.

Although American librarianship has had a professional organization since 1876, the American Library Association has never been known for its political power as evidenced by its acceptance of laymen into membership, and by its weak or total lack of political action concerning such vital issues as censorship, funding, or unionization. It has certainly never functioned, as has the American Medical Association, in a "gate keeping" capacity, which would keep the numbers of practitioners down and thereby avoid flooding the job market.

Librarians have been criticized for their lack of a workable service ethic, that they offer the client what he/she wants, rather than what is good for him/her. But this concept of the professional service ethic is one that librarians may not be anxious to emulate, since the idea that the professional knows what is best is intended to establish dominance of the professional over the layman, to maintain the mystery of the profession, and to keep the layman in ignorance (7:2032). This attitude collides with the traditional library function of making the library collection available and accessible to the client.

The image of the professional as an authoritarian, commanding respect and holding knowledge beyond the layman's grasp, is a decidedly masculine one, and herein lies the crux of librarianship, for ours has become "female intensive," both in numbers and in our desire to serve and satisfy clients. One could hardly call librarianship a "crisis" profession, as is medicine.

The "femaleness" of librarianship has its roots in the late 1800s when women, already held in low esteem by society, were permitted to hold only a few genteel occupations outside the home, mainly education and librarianship. Being held to so few occupational choices, these women were willing to work for less than their male counterparts, which ultimately drove most men out of the profession. Furthermore these women, due to their feminine natures, were supposedly able to make libraries more homelike and were more suited for such tedious tasks as cataloging. Librarianship then became self-selecting, emphasizing such traits as service, self-sacrifice, and high-mindedness, which became interpreted by society as weakness and nonassertiveness and symbolized by frail and meek little old ladies wearing hair buns and glasses.

Perhaps the most damaging act committed by librarians in the quest for professionalism, has been that librarians have failed to define for themselves, as well as society, the purpose of their profession. In the academic library, the patron is exposed only to a few professional librarians, primarily in reference and interlibrary loan. The patron has, consequently, no concept of the complexity or physical work that goes into the production and maintenance of an online or card catalog. In the public library, particularly in the small public library struggling with budget cuts and understaffing, the patron may not be able to differentiate between the single professional librarian and the paraprofessional or volunteer staff.

In the school library, the student may view the professional librarian, if the school has one at all, as simply just another study hall monitor or disciplinarian, unless that librarian has made an effort to make the library a vital part of the school.

Possible Solutions

In the attempt to raise their social status, librarians have proposed three major possible solutions: faculty status among academic librarians, unionization, and certification. These programs have once again met with mixed results.

The Association of College and Research Libraries, together with the American Association of University Professors and the Association of American Colleges, published a joint statement in September 1972 recommending faculty status for college and university librarians. Faculty status was seen as a means to enable librarians "to play a more effective role in the academic community," since they would be able to "communicate and collaborate with the teaching faculty as peers" (8:21).

One justification often cited for granting academic librarians faculty status is found in the university criteria of "experience of teaching," a criteria which is subject to some strained ingenuity if applied to other areas besides the obvious ones of library instruction and library school education. If academic librarians really want to be accepted by college and university faculty, then the mere restatement of traditional library functions will not suffice. Librarianship will continue to remain close to but not within intellectual life. The only way that the academic librarian will ever impress a college or university faculty member is by fulfilling the same criteria as does the faculty member, that is to teach, to serve on university committees, and to publish. This becomes vitally important whenever tenure becomes an issue, since the record of the academic librarian will be judged against the records of all other faculty members.

In the United States, as in perhaps no other country, income determines social status, and no group has increased its income and benefits more than the blue collar worker. As an occupational group striving for social recognition, librarians are sensitive to anything which might ally them with the lesser socially accepted blue collar worker. Librarians continue to believe that even though they do not make much money, they at least have the prestige of their academic degrees and the genteel nature of their work. Librarians have paid dearly for their prestige.

The areas where unions have grown the strongest have been in federal libraries, school libraries, and large metropolitan academic and public libraries. Librarians are, after all, primarily workers, not management, and their roles within the organization are limited. Furthermore most decisions are made by only a few individuals at the top of the organization, and not necessarily within the library. In the attempt to gain more power over these decisions and to improve their financial standing, librarians have turned to unions, particularly to such faculty unions as the American Association of University Professors, not realizing that in the membership of such a union, they would be a minority group.

In such a case, unless the librarians were highly organized, preferably with at least one librarian in the union hierarchy, there could be a grave danger that the librarians' interests would be severely compromised or ignored altogether at the bargaining table.

The third way that librarians have attempted to raise their social status is by certification programs, in which all librarians would ideally possess a Master of Library Science, or at least its equivalent in experience. This qualification basically has been accepted by most academic librarians, since most academic libraries require an M.L.S. for professional standing, and by school librarians, since most teachers are required to be certified in a teaching field. Once again it is in the small public library where most of the negative reaction lies. Just try telling the sixty year old, eighth grade educated practicing librarian from a small town library that she is not equal to the twenty-five year old who has just received an accredited M.L.S., and watch the fight begin!

Professions gain power in society when they gain the power to make legislation, to define whom they will serve, and to define who is a member of the profession and who is not. The process of gaining professional status is one of working for power in society. That power is not given. It is taken (3:126).

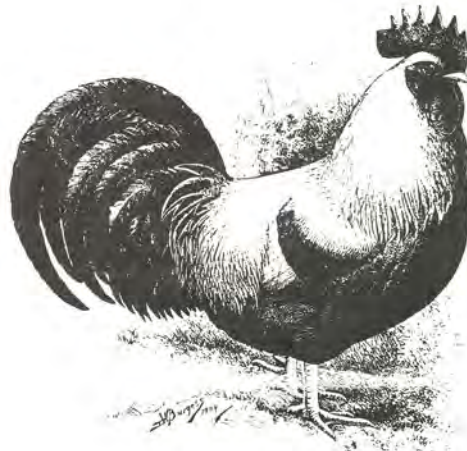
If society has not yet recognized librarianship as being valuable to its survival, then how can a student about to enter librarianship enhance his or her social acceptance? In order to make a valid contribution to a field, one must first analyze that field, and then determine what can be done individually to improve it. Professionalism then becomes not a recognition of social status, but an attitude, a commitment to a chosen vocation which is reflected in the quality of one's work and in the quality of one's dealings with clients.

Those students about to enter librarianship must set certain personal goals for themselves, the foremost being never "to do perfectly what does not need to be done," that is to eliminate obsolete and time consuming practices. Furthermore librarians have come to regret that they did not take an active role in the early development of such automated systems as OCLC and Faxon serials, thereby placing the profession at the mercy of computer vendors whose systems conveniently do not interface with one another. By keeping up with current literature, attending conferences, and contributing articles, librarians of the future will be able to anticipate and report oncoming trends, rather than merely react to them later. Most of all, if librarians do not reflect to society that they value their work, they certainly can not expect society to value it. Automation, with its emphasis on technology, has provided a means to enhance social recognition of librarianship and librarians must seize this opportunity.

Martha Harris is a GLS student at URI.

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NEWS from the RILA EXECUTIVE BOARD

At the Executive Board Meeting of February 28, the following actions were voted:

- That Bruce Daniels represent RILA at ALA Legislative Day in Washington.
- Approved a motion that the Nominating Committee be directed to submit a slate of candidates for the office of interim ALA Councilor to the Executive Board for a vote in March.
- Approved a motion that the Public Relations Committee spend \$150 or print 10,000 bookmarks (whichever is less) and that they be dispersed through commercial outlets during National Library Week.
- Approved all committee goals and objectives that had been submitted at the meeting with changes, additions, and corrections.
- Approved a motion that RILA sponsor a softball team in the R.I. Coeducational Softball League which is made up of non-profit agencies, several state departments, etc. \$50 was pledged toward the team's fundraising.
- Approved a motion that RILA appropriate up to \$100 to print 60 copies of the Trustees Directory.
- Approved a motion that the Executive Board endorse the funding legislation.

At the Board Meeting of April 24, the following decisions were made:

- Approved a motion to hold the Trustees Reception in May.
- Agreed that the Personnel Committee could pay \$50.00 for speakers at their Personnel Series.
- Appointed Carol DiPrete, Assistant Dean for Academic Services and Library at Roger Williams College, to be Interim ALA Councilor. Carol will represent Rhode Island at the ALA Conference in Dallas.



BULLETIN BOARD

HUMANITIES GRANT: The Rhode Island Committee for the Humanities recently awarded grants for projects. Among the recipients was the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University which received \$10,000 to catalog its collection of "Aldines," books published by the Renaissance Italian printing firm of Aldus Manutius.


GRANTS FOR BOOKS: Providence Public Library recently received five grants from businesses. Citizen's Bank donated \$2000; Old Stone Bank donated \$2000 for books on fiction and fantasy; \$1000 each came from Cranston Printworks and Rhode Island Hospital Trust; and \$1500 was donated by Textron. Survey of Modern Fantasy Literature, a five volume set, and Critical Study of Long Fiction, an eight volume set, are two of the works planned for purchase.

ANNIVERSARY: The Cranston Public Library recently celebrated the first anniversary of its new Central Library with an evening reception sponsored by the Friends. Former Senator John O. Pastore was honored with the presentation of an "Extraordinary Citizen Award." The award will now bear the Senator's name and be given from time to time to a Cranston citizen whose contribution merits special recognition.

FOR ENVIRONMENTALISTS: A statewide organization dedicated to proper management of the state's land and water resources is developing a new library and resource center in a branch office on Aquidneck Island. What an excuse to spend a summer in Newport! Staff is prepared to support the volunteer in his or her efforts. This assignment provides a number of opportunities: to work with a worthwhile organization; to be creative; and to start something from the ground up, making sure it is done right the first time.


DATABASE OF COMPUTER USERS: The PLA Task Force on the Use of Microcomputers in Public Libraries announces a pilot project to develop a national database of library microcomputer users. Membership is free and open to those who work in any type of library. The database will make it possible for libraries to share knowledge, information, and expertise in this rapidly developing and changing field. It will include the names, addresses, and telephone numbers of users, as well as type of computer owned and software applications employed. Listing in the database indicates a willingness to share knowledge and, where appropriate, to establish a local or regional user group. Anyone wishing to be included in the database may request an application form by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Carol F. L. Liu, Queens Borough Public Library, Central Library, 89-11 Merrick Boulevard, Jamaica, NY 11432. Information on access to the database will be made available at the Task Force's program on June 26 at the ALA Annual Conference in Dallas and through other sources.


ANTICIPATING THE SUMMER SLACK? THE SEASONAL SLOW-DOWN?: The Community Skillsbank at Volunteers in Action needs at least two volunteers with library skills for short-term projects. These provide excellent opportunities to assist nonprofit organizations that might have a particular interest for you. Offering to help will provide visibility for RILA; working through VIA provides some assurance that your project will be monitored and there is support, if you need it. Please consider these. A shelter for abused women and their children in the Kent Co. area has a number of books available for residents' reading. The books need to be put into some kind of order, catalogued, and a check-out system developed so that the agency can keep track of them. An agency which provides tutorial services for youngsters, particularly minorities in the Providence area needs the professional skills of a librarian to update its small library system. The books are used as resource material for the tutoring program and for the story hour; a few may be checked out by those in the program. The agency has, in the past, been a location for the Reading is Fundamental program. The Executive Director would like to reinstitute this program, and needs someone to help with the purchasing, distributing, and keeping track of the books. There are other opportunities for involvement here, as your time and interest permits: tutoring, tutor recruitment and training; development of a package to be used to recruit tutors; and reading aloud to youngsters. Please call Anne Honer at The Community Skillsbank, Volunteers in Action, 229 Waterman Street, Providence, 02906, 421-6547 for information about these assignments.




NEWS EDITOR WANTED

The Publications Committee is looking for a volunteer to serve as News Editor for the Bulletin, beginning in August. The duties of the position are to receive and edit items for People in the News, The Bulletin Board, and News From the Executive Board. The position does require someone who will be able to attend RILA Executive Board meetings (usually the last Tuesday of each month, from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.). Anyone interested should call Chris Chapman (address and phone number appear on the inside front cover).







PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

--Mary T. Fitzpatrick has recently been appointed librarian in the Reference Department at Providence Public Library. She was formerly librarian in the Technical Documentation Center at the McLaughlin Research Corporation in Middletown, R.I. Prior to that she was a library associate at the Oak Park Library in Illinois, and she held a summer internship in 1982 at the Rhode Island State Law Library. Mary is a graduate of Providence College and earned her M.L.S. from the Graduate School of Library & Information Science at Rosary College, River Forest, IL.

--Bonnie Buzzell, Pembroke Librarian at Brown, gave birth to a son, Joseph Good Buzzell, on April 6.

--JoAnne Sperlongano, former Knightsville Branch Supervisor in Cranston, gave birth to a daughter, Jessica, on April 16.

--Patricia M. Brennan has been appointed Assistant Librarian in Reference at Rhode Island College. She is a graduate of Brown University and has her library degree from Simmons. She served as a reference librarian in the Music Department of the Boston Public Library for five years.

--David C. Maine was recently appointed Library Assistant in Circulation at Rhode Island College. He is a graduate of Marietta College and served on the staff of the Circulation Department at the American University Library for four years.

--Rhode Island Librarians' Speaking Engagements:

Merrily Taylor of Brown University delivered a paper, "Getting to the Top, or How to Succeed in Librarianship," to the Association of Library and Information Science Educators at ALA Midwinter.

Florence Doksansky of Brown presented a paper on "Collection Management for Archivists" at the Annual Meeting of the New England Archivists.

Sandra Gallup and Marguerite Horn of Brown spoke at the Massachusetts Library Association in January on "The Big Red Books : The True Story of LC Subject Headings."

Sam Streit of Brown spoke at the Boston Library Consortium Annual Meeting on the "Transfer of Rare and Special Materials from General Collections to Special Collections."

--Rhode Island Librarians in Print:

RILA President Fran Farrell-Bergeron had an article published on the April 15 Editorial Page of the Providence Journal-Bulletin, "Improving the Well at Which All Should Drink," in support of the funding proposal.

James Findlay of the Rhode Island School of Design recently had his book, Modern Latin American Art : A Bibliography, published by Greenwood Press.

Edgar C. Bailey of Providence College had his article entitled "Library Guides and Handbooks" published in the Spring 1983 issue of Reference Services Review.

Raynna Bowlby Genetti of Providence College was co-author of an article in Special Libraries, "Circuit Riding : A Method for Providing Reference Services."

Fred Lynden of Brown is author of a paper, "Financial Planning for Collection Development," which has been published in the 1983 Hawthorn Press Financial Planning for Libraries. He is also serving as Chairperson of the American National Standards Committee Z-39 Subcommittee to revise The American National Criteria for Price Indexes for Library Materials.

Jan Sieburth of URI co-authored "Business Databases Online" in The Basic Business Library : Core Resources published by Oryx Press in 1983.

John Etchingham of URI wrote a chapter entitled, "Reference Service in the Business Area," in The Basic Business Library : Core Resources.

Rosemary Cullen, Special Collections Librarian at John Hay Library at Brown, and Donald B. Wilmeth of Brown's Theatre Arts and English Departments, have edited Plays by Augustin Daly which will be released by Cambridge University Press this Spring.

--In Memoriam:

Muriel C. Wyman, who passed away March 29, 1984. She was Librarian Emerita and Trustee Emerita of the William Hall Library in Cranston. Mrs. Wyman was Hall Librarian from 1945 until her retirement in 1971. She had worked for the library since 1921. She was also a former officer of the Rhode Island Library Association.

Gladys Segal who died April 13. She retired in 1983 from the position of librarian at the Langworthy Library in Hopkinton. Early in her career she was a librarian at Langworthy and Westerly Public Libraries and retired in 1952 from the position of reference librarian and reader's adviser in Montclair, N.J. She was named "Librarian of the Year" in 1981 by the Department of State Library Services and was a descendent of many of the early settlers in Rhode Island, including Roger Williams.

Marion Lamb, Assistant Librarian at the Coventry Library for six years and at Anthony Library for seven years before that, who died April 21. Mrs. Lamb was also a volunteer with the Coventry Literacy group.

JOBLINE

LIBRARIAN: Acquisitions, with some reference responsibilities. July 1, 1984 appointment. Requirements: MLS, academic library acquisitions experience, familiarity with library automation, interest in reference work, on-line searching, and bibliographic instruction. Desirable: second masters degree and science background. Application available from Joseph H. Doherty, Director, Phillips Memorial Library, Providence College, Providence, RI 02918, (401) 865-2244.

CATALOG LIBRARIAN, EAST ASIAN COLLECTION: At the Brown University Library. Temporary, one-year position. Responsible for original cataloging and classifying of monographic Chinese language materials in the humanities and social sciences, using the Library of Congress scheme. Prepares cataloging for input into RLIN computer database, using a CJK terminal. Reports to the Curator of the East Asian Collection. Qualifications: MLS degree from an ALA accredited library school required; knowledge of AACR2 and LC Subject Headings required; proficiency in classical and vernacular Chinese essential; reading knowledge of Japanese helpful; relevant manual and on-line cataloging experience strongly preferred; relevant Asian Studies background desirable. Appointment range: \$17,853-\$20,290, based upon experience. Interested candidates should send letter of application, resume and names of three references by August 1, 1984, to Gloria Hagberg, Brown University Library, Providence, Rhode Island 02912. An Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Employer.

LIBRARY ASSISTANT: To perform a variety of technical and clerical tasks involved in the day to day operation of the library. Duties include: processing library materials, bindery orders, interlibrary loan requests, and journals; charging out library materials; answering reference questions and performing basic information services. Please send application to the Personnel Department, Women and Infants Hospital, 50 Maude St., Providence, 02908.

REFERENCE LIBRARIAN: 10-15 hours/week when classes are in session. Must be able to work days or evenings and Saturdays. MLS required. Send letter and resume to: Charles D'Arezzo, Director, CCRI-LRC, Flanagan Campus, Louisquisset Pike, Lincoln, RI 02865.

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT: 35 hours/week, including nights. MLS from ALA-accredited school required, plus 5 years experience in supervisory capacity with some business administration background. Experience with computers and knowledge of programming techniques and languages; ability to organize and implement computer instruction for staff and public, both orally and in writing; ability to deal with public and staff in polite, tactful and efficient manner. Salary: \$17,442-\$19,389. Apply to: Paul A. DeAngelis, Director, Somerville Public Library, Highland Ave. and Walnut St., Somerville, MA 02143.

SHARE

A Directory of Feminist Library Workers

In 1984, the Illinois Library Association Social Responsibilities Round Table/Women's Concerns Task Force will be compiling a National SHARE Directory. The directory will attempt to be a comprehensive listing of feminist library workers on a national scale. We encourage the participation of all interested library workers. If you are willing to share your skills, resources, special interests and support for this networking tool, please complete the form below. Thank you.

NAME _____

HOME ADDRESS _____ WORK ADDRESS _____

PHONE() _____

PHONE() _____

TYPE OF LIBRARY (CHECK ONE)

(1) ACADEMIC _____ (2) PUBLIC _____ (3) SCHOOL _____ (4) SPECIAL _____

(5) OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY) _____

PROFESSIONAL SKILLS AND INTERESTS _____

MEMBERSHIPS/AFFILIATIONS _____

HOBBIES _____

COMMENTS/OTHER THINGS TO SHARE _____

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